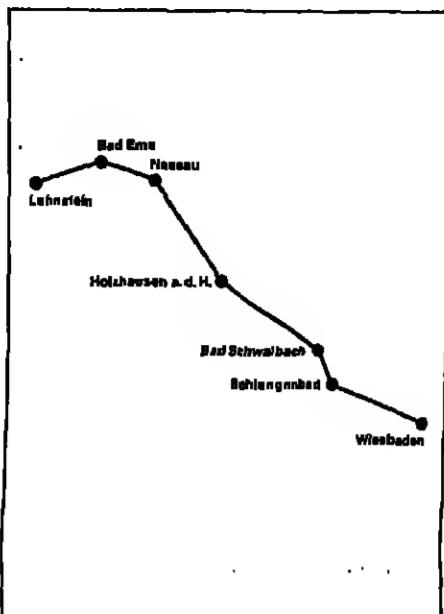
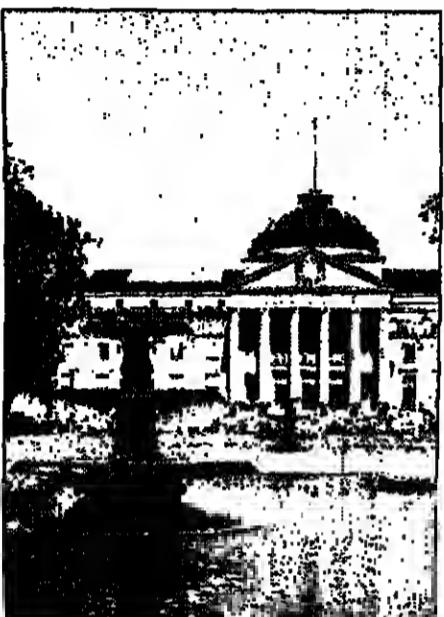


Routes to tour in Germany



The Spa Route



German roads will get you there, say to spas and health resorts spread not all over the country but along a route easily travelled and scenically attractive. From Lahnstein, opposite Koblenz, the Spa Route runs along the wooded chain of hills that border the Rhine valley. Health cures in these resorts are particularly successful in dealing with rheumatism and gynaecological disorders and cardiac and circulatory complaints. Even if you haven't enough time to take a full course of treatment, you ought to take a look at a few pump rooms and sanatoriums. In Bad Ems you must not miss the historic inn known as the *Wirtshaus an der Lahn*. In Bad Schwalbach see for yourself the magnificent *Kursaal*. Take a walk round the Kurpark in Wiesbaden and see the city's casino. Elegant Wiesbaden dates back to the late 19th century Wilhelminian era.

Visit Germany and let the Spa Route be your guide.



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The German Tribune

Hamburg, 17 April 1988
Twenty-seventh year - No. 1318 - By air

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DEPOSE A 8R X

Genscher makes a point in Vienna and Brussels



Wilm can have prompted Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to reiterate, in an interview with the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, the aspects he sees as important in striking a conventional arms balance in Europe?

Shame on anyone who surmises that Bonn's busy Foreign Minister made a point of hitting the headlines in the aftermath of Easter, traditionally a time when there is little news with which to hit the headlines.

High-ranking Foreign Office officials momentarily hint that the Minister's aim, in restating his case, was to make a point in both Vienna and Brussels.

Nato and Warsaw Pact negotiators have reconvened in the Austrian capital for what seems likely to be the last and crucial round of talks in preparation for conventional disarmament negotiations.

In Brussels a Nato working party is busy working on a joint approach to the Vienna MBFR talks. So it could well be that Herr Genscher felt the need to make it clear in both capitals where he and the Bonn government stood.

But that need not be the whole truth. In both Vienna and Brussels Bonn's viewpoint has long been clear.

The Federal government would like to see East-West agreement on equal and low ceilings for non-nuclear weapon systems needed to launch surprise attacks and terrain-gaining offensives, meaning mainly battle tanks and field artillery.

Whether they were wise to stall on this issue is another matter. The development and construction of new short-range missiles have been virtually approved.

American diplomats in Brussels and politicians in Washington may say they are prepared to bear in mind the domestic situation faced by Herr Kohl and Herr Genscher and to give them both a little time, but it is clear what is expected of them in the final analysis.

The next missile modernisation debate is inevitable, and Herr Genscher will have no choice but to take up his cudgels — even though he may first try to divert attention from the prospect.

Dietrich Müller
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 April 1988)

He clearly has something different in mind. He seems to fear that either he or the Federal government might be ensnared in a rerun of the missile modernisation debate in the course of which disarmament moves could grow less important in the domestic context.

With memories of the last days of the Bonn SPD-FDP coalition in mind, he fears that a debate of this kind could only weigh heavily on his part with the CDU/CSU, proving particularly burdensome for him and his party, the Free Democrats.

Besides, his personal conviction is that what disarmament counts for more than arms modernisation.

Modernisation has been a concept with

unfortunate connotations since the early 1980s, so it would be somewhat inappropriate to use it in connection with the present arms imbalance.

Arms modernisation has, oddly enough, come to be associated almost entirely with nuclear rather than conventional weapons.

In both cases fine tuning is needed as long as the potential adversary is either superior in manpower or firepower or in the process of making his weapons more effective.

Both sides must seek to avoid each other until such time as agreed and verifiable arms limitation has been negotiated.

A negotiating target must not be raised fairly easy to achieve over a limited period, with the inference that modernisation can thus be dispensed with when being drawn.

Strategically and in terms of negotiating tactics the right approach is to proclaim one's readiness in principle to go ahead and modernise and to embark on preparations by, say, placing development contracts.

It must, however, also be clear that negotiations, always assuming they achieve results, could lead to modernisation programmes being abandoned.

Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher have dragged their feet on the weapon systems modernisation debate begun at the Brussels Nato conference.

It dealt mainly with missiles in the 110 to about 400km (70-250 mile) range capable of being fitted out with both nuclear and conventional warheads.

Whether they were wise to stall on this issue is another matter. The development and construction of new short-range missiles have been virtually approved.

Once the nearly 300 proposals submitted by the Brussels Eurocrats are transformed into regulations, guidelines and legislation the European Community will have ended particularism, at least in economic affairs, and at last flexed its muscle.

Customs have not been levied since the early 1970s within the European Community, and trade in goods between member-countries is in principle free — but only in principle.

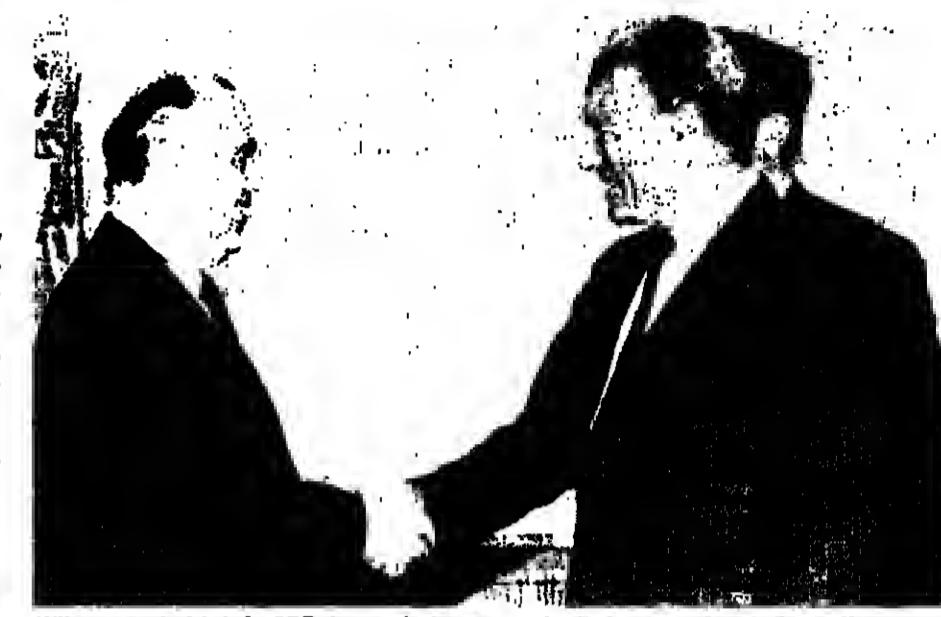
Travellers are still checked at frontiers between one European Community country and the next to see, for instance, whether they are importing

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Japanese firms feel at home in Hamburg and Germany



Willy Brandt (right), SPD hon. chairman and chairman of the Socialist International, being welcomed to Moscow by CPSU general secretary Mikhail Gorbachev (see article on page 3)

(Photo: dpa)

Internal market Euro-miracle deadline is set for 1992

more than the permitted number of cigarettes, wine or spirits.

Lorries still spend hours waiting for clearance, and anyone who wants to supply a nut or bolt from one European Community country to another must comply with an abundance of standards and requirements so varied as virtually to defy efforts to be acquainted with them all.

It costs both time and money and is a source of constant trouble and annoyance.

This is all to change, and to change fast. Having said that, 1992 would be the first major deadline in the history of the European Community that was met on time — always presupposing it is.

In the past, Ministers and heads of government have invariably discovered that there is a difference between heralding and implementing grand designs.

Yet in the final analysis it hardly matters whether the single internal market is set up on 31 December 1992 or a few months later. What matters is that it is set up at all, and even that cannot be guaranteed.

Once the Council of Ministers sets about examining the proposals in detail, all the 'national' interests, peculiarities and idiosyncrasies that have stymied the common internal market for 30 years will return to the fray.

Once negotiations get down to such engrossing topics as harmonisation of tobacco duties, joint action to combat swine fever and agreement on axle payloads for heavy goods vehicles, the spate of European activity triggered by the 1992 deadline will soon grind to a halt.

This will certainly apply to the Federal Republic of Germany and, arguably, to it in particular. The Germans will have to make concessions in the European Community negotiations on issues that could clinch election results in the Federal Republic. They include, for instance, environmental and consumer protection. A

Continued on page 6

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Missile modernisation mix-up — is it fact or fiction?

DIE WELT
DEUTSCHE TÄGTLICHE UND WOCHENLICHE ZEITUNG FÜR POLITIK UND KULTUR

There is an incomprehensible aspect to the factual contradiction between comments made by the Federal Chancellor and by the Bonn Opposition leader on modernisation of nuclear weapons in the Federal Republic.

It relates to the United States. SPD leader Hans-Joachim Vogel says a US decision on missile modernisation is planned next year. Chancellor Kohl announced, on returning from Washington, that this wasn't the case.

Both claimed to have their reading of the situation on authoritative US sources. But only one of them can be right. Does this confusion accurately reflect the state of the Western alliance?

There is indeed a lack of clear indications on the future of security and disarmament. Britain alone clearly says what it thinks.

After last month's Nato summit in Brussels Mrs Thatcher said that the remaining US nuclear weapons stationed in Europe must be modernised.

Troops stationed on the Continent must not, she told a small group of listeners in Brussels, be "stripped of their clothes."

In that case it would be better to withdraw them. She would certainly not strip them.

US Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci made a similar comment at the international defence congress in Munich.

There can be no disputing the fact that to hesitate over modernisation is to disarm, and to come closer to the "third zero solution," regardless whether or not one owns up to doing so.

Deadlines are the one aspect. The

land-based American Lance missiles, for instance, will be phased out by 1995. Once the go-ahead to replace them with longer-range, say 400km, missiles has been given it will still take five to six years to do so.

This time aspect favours Opposition leader Vogel's version. If the government says anything different it can only favour a different policy.

As Western domestic policies stand, the Soviet Union can only be interested in separate, individual solutions, each taking a lengthy time to negotiate.

The entire process, dealing with both nuclear and conventional potentials, will serve the purpose of playing for time while the high tide of nervousness increases inch by inch in the Federal Republic.

If, in this unlimited time, Soviet negotiators succeed in preventing the modernisation of Western forces in Europe they will have achieved their main objective of reducing Western security.

Uncertainty is a curse. The Western alliance must regain the firm ground of unimpassioned analysis and secure concepts.

The Soviet Union may talk in terms of a changed military doctrine now based on a defensive approach, but it is going ahead at the same time with the modernisation of its offensive strategy.

This modernisation is the only trump card Moscow holds at a time when national unrest is shaking the foundations of a policy only recently outlined in terms of glasnost and perestroika.

Mr Gorbachov has loosened the tight official hold on the framework of the Soviet system.

Given this shake-out he can only hope to retain power by claiming to have achieved "revolutionary success" in demoralising the Western alliance.

Heribert Krenz (Die Welt, Bonn, 31 March 1988)

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The Opposition is in favour of the third zero solution as a theoretical option, whereas the government is pursuing it in terms of practical policy.

It is clear that American politicians who are think further ahead than President Reagan's last days in power cannot be satisfied with this policy of double-think.

If the Federal Republic were really to prove incapable of weapons innovation in the wake of medium-range missile disarmament, fresh strategic considerations would gain increasing importance for US security.

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■ DEUTSCHLANDPOLITIK

Christian Democrats review reunification and rapprochement in Europe

The Christian Democrats have a hard time with some of their number, men who are either unable to part company with outmoded concepts of the enemy or cling with every fibre of their beings to antediluvian targets that are more wishful thinking.

Defence Minister Manfred Wörner still feels that Mr Gorbachev, who has shown himself for three years to be pragmatic in outlook, is concerned, in the final analysis, with ensuring communism's survival.

CDU MP Jürgen Todenbächer has lodged a protest against the paper on Deutschlandpolitik drawn up by a commission chaired by CDU general secretary Heiner Geissler for the party conference in June.

Herr Todenbächer first complains that the word "reunification" is not mentioned once in the proposed policy document and, second, objects to the statement that Germans can only achieve unity in agreement with their neighbours east and west.

How difficult it must be to go about the business of politics with people who fail to take heed of realities!

This complaint has evidently enjoyed so much support that the CDU felt obliged to set up a Deutschlandpolitik expert committee and instruct it to draft compromises.

This 30-member committee will present its first report in mid-April to the working session of the CDU national executive.

Its chairman is Otfried Hennig, parliamentary state secretary at the Intra-German Affairs Ministry in Bonn and spokesman for the East Prussian *Landeschaft*.

His deputy is CDU right-winger Heinrich Lummer, who was Home Affairs Senator in Berlin until he was forced to resign in 1986.

With Dr Hennig and Herr Lummer at the helm, it is as though a commission had been set up in the Soviet Union in the Brezhnev era with Mr Gromyko as its chairman to arrive at a compromise on the Brezhnev Doctrine.

In other words, its findings would seem to be a foregone conclusion.

Yet Chancellor Kohl stated in his 1987 state of the nation address that the division of Germany and Europe could only be ended in agreement with all our neighbours.

"That," he said, "is why we strongly oppose any illusion that we might be able to solve our national problem independently of the East-West conflict."

So the Geissler paper merely repeats what the Chancellor said a year ago.

Over the past 40 years we have had to part company with many illusions, such as the idea that the German Reich continued to exist or the claim to the sole right to represent the German people.

We have acknowledged the existence of the other German state, a state one Bonn Chancellor once referred to as a "phenomenon."

At long last we seem to have reached the stage at which the Chancellor and CDU leader has commissioned a policy draft based on reality.

Let us recall the tenets of the Deutschlandpolitik paper to make this point perfectly clear. They include the following:

* "In the circumstances of continued



nomic potential of the Federal Republic and the GDR.

As a united Germany would be overwhelming in its economic power, neighbouring countries are bound to do all they can to prevent reunification in any form and to maintain the status quo.

What new matters is something entirely different. It is for Western and Eastern Europe to be brought closer together. That is what we must concentrate on.

Mr Gorbachev refers to Europe as a common house we all live in, and many in the West have made encouraging comments along similar lines.

Chancellor Kohl has noted, with reference to Poland, that "the hub of our Ostpolitik and Deutschlandpolitik is not to retrace frontiers but to surmount them by means of humanity and understanding and to do so with all our neighbours to the east."

President Mitterrand stressed during GDR leader Erich Honecker's visit to Paris the responsibility of the French and of Germans on both sides of the Elbe "to reconstruct jointly with other nations in East and West a Europe in which it is easy to live and which bears the seeds of hope by virtue of having overcome its division."

Dorothee Wilms, Minister of Intra-German Affairs, said in a Paris speech to which yesterday's men strongly objected that:

- to activate and expand travel and tourism between the two German states;
- to set up a youth and schools exchange scheme;
- to promote partnership in sport and the arts;
- to launch exchange schemes for apprentices and trainees;
- to promote new forms of economic cooperation;
- to make joint provisions for environmental protection;
- and to hold regular talks at all levels between Bonn and East Berlin.

So differences between social systems need not be a drawback.

There cannot, of course, be any question of ties between the two parts of Europe along Common Market lines.

But in the long term it ought surely to be possible to build a common roof beneath which both could shelter.

That would have the advantage of Europe carrying greater weight in relation to the superpowers that bear down heavily on it from both sides.

Any such objective must not, of course, be merely German policy.

It would need to be endorsed by Western Europe as a whole.

Unlike the aim of reunification, this project stands a chance — the sole chance — of achieving the easements envisaged for people in the GDR.

It does so because neither the GDR government nor the SED, its ruling communist party, would be at risk.

This is an aim worth pursuing wholeheartedly because it can be achieved. It needs only a combination of courage, optimism and political imagination.

Marion Gräfin Dönhoff
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 1 April 1988)

GDR leaders face exit wave dilemma

The political leaders of the GDR have apparently been trapped in a dilemma for several months.

In the opinion of Western diplomats the greater leniency shown when handling applications to visit the West has been unable to reduce the number of official applications to leave the GDR for good.

On the contrary, more and more applications are being made by GDR citizens who were previously allowed to visit the West but returned for family reasons.

The situation is aggravated by economic difficulties, such as inadequate economic growth and a decline in trade with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Admittedly, diplomatic circles urgently warn against interpreting current events as a crisis or even a crisis of state in the GDR.

Top-level changes in the state and party apparatus are also not on the agenda.

The subject of who should succeed the almost 76-year-old general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) and state council chairman, Erich Hon-

In the early 1980s there was talk in Washington of the evil empire and of us living in a pre-war, not a post-war period.

There were tirades about a limited nuclear war being feasible, while the Soviet Union waged a conventional war in Afghanistan.

Against this background it is amazing what has since grown possible: summit talks; treaties and verification agreements.

These are all concessions based on propaganda subterfuges but in economic constraints, with the result that they are likely to be more reliable in the long term.

We would all deserve our punishment if we were to let this chance pass by without making use of the opportunity it presents.

Yesterday's men see the risks of neutrality and destabilisation, yet neither side has any intention of loosening ties with its respective superpower.

For both of them these ties have come to assume vital importance.

Let doubters be reassured that last week in Vienna the writer was told by influential Austrian politicians of different parties that relations with Budapest were better today than in the days of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

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ecker, is not as great a taboo as it was one year ago.

The GDR will always have to come to terms with a certain percentage of citizens who wish to turn their backs on the country, diplomats say.

How this problem is solved is, moreover, a survival problem. One possible approach could be to seek solutions together with the Church.

The final decision, following such cooperation, of course, would be taken by Herr Honecker.

At the moment, however, the state shows a preference for trying to "draw" the problem and intimidate people who wish to leave the country and try to draw public attention to their activities.

It looks as if the tougher line has been adopted by the SED Politburo, rather than the more lenient approach.

It is still not clear, however, how controversial this approach is within the Communist Party itself.

There may be differences of opinion on the means selected to achieve

Continued on page 6

■ PROFILE

Shepard Stone, 80, untiring intermediary and promoter of German-American ties



By the way," said Shepard Stone, outgoing director of the Berlin Aspen Institute, "this was my last meeting as chairman, the last Aspen conference in my capacity as director of the institute."

Laconically, and with typically preud understatement, he added that he would return "if my successors can put up with me as a visitor."

The members of the two study groups, in Germany and the United States, who had gathered at the Aspen Institute to discuss the future of German-American relations, responded to Stone's words of farewell with an untypical round of applause.

It was a spontaneous yet somewhat haphazard gesture towards a current affairs personality who found words of non-clinical to hand over his life's work as if it were just some everyday occurrence.

The Aspen spirit of research, exploration, empathy and astute analysis is not usually given to emotion or sentimentalism.

However, on this 21 March at 4.45 p.m. there was probably no-one among the thirty or so persons present who did not feel the kind of historical melancholy which grips everyone when they witness the changing of the guard.

It was a change-over from a founder generation to the generation of successors, when Ingeborg Bachmann calls the

defered time at the end of a chapter in contemporary history.

Shepard Stone, who was 80 on 31 March, still has an aura of unsent freshness.

The momentum which he gave to the numerous activities he stimulated in the Berlin Aspen Institute he founded in 1974 will continue to attest to the untiring nature of his initiative.

Stone made early provision for a first-class successor — something which cannot be said of all founder figures.

David Anderson, the former US ambassador in Belgrade, one of Stone's longstanding friends and, more recently, Warburg professor of international relations at Simmons College in Boston, will make an outstanding new director.

Anderson has brilliant expertise in Germany, a love of the country and its language, and — last but not least — a German wife (as does Stone).

Anderson, therefore, will guarantee continuity in more than one respect.

The Berlin Senate organised two days of celebrations as a thank you for Stone's activities. His departure means more than just the loss of the director of the Aspen Institute.

He played a major role in re-establishing a free press in post-war Germany and was able to help Germany get back in its feet by assisting US High Commissioner John McCloy, 1949-1953, and as project manager of the Ford Foundation.

He was also involved in setting up the Free University in West Berlin.

Stone was frequently honoured in Bonn, by the Berlin Senate (he became a freeman of the city of Berlin in 1983), by universities and other bodies.

Like many other members of his generation, to whom we owe the fundamental consolidation of German-American post-war relations, Shepard Stone has rendered outstanding services to Germany.

The words of appreciation for these services so readily spoken at official ceremonies only give a rough idea of the true extent of his achievement and devotion.

But what really makes up the personality of this man, his impact and his personal aura?

In all probability, his deep humanity, reflected in his humour, his composure, and, above all, in his tremendous ability to differentiate when dealing with human beings and the contradictions of their activities.

He concentrated on "the first Germany", his activities spurred on by the passion to reconstruct.

He issued licences to publish newspapers in Germany to Theodor Heuss in 1945 and to Felix Eckardt and many others who were later to become famous publicists and politicians.

It was in the Berlin Aspen Institute that Shepard Stone's unique noblesse developed his style-setting quality. This was his third rendezvous with Germany.

Long before German foundations learned how to open their circles to all political directions (some still find this difficult today) Stone had housed the whole world under the roof of a free exchange of ideas in his institute on the Wannsee island of Schwanenwerder.

East and West, left-wing and right-wing — the "close encounters of the third kind" often turned into exciting discharges of historical tension.

However, the manner in which the discussions were held had a humanising effect on the atmosphere.

No-one sitting at the Aspen conference table was able to evade the impact of this phenomenon.

The fact that Berlin was the home of such a spirit gives hope to the city and its future.

Is there now a danger that Shepard Stone will take his many contacts with political, business and cultural circles with him when he retires to his farm in Vermont? Not at all.

The John F. Kennedy School for Government at Harvard has told Stone that an office and a secretariat are waiting for him in Boston.

In return, it is hoped that Stone will engage in fund-raising activities for the McCoy Scholars Program, whose activities are devoted to the study of transatlantic, in particular German-American, ties.

The retiring director of the Aspen Institute, therefore, will remain an active *eminentis gressus* — a comforting thought for all those (not least for Stone himself) who do not want to see such a fruitful chapter of contemporary history come to an end. Thomas Kielinger



(Photo: dpa)

understandable temptations of hatred and bitterness later on.

Even when he was employed as a reporter and publisher of the *New York Times* between 1933 and 1939 his reports on Germany remained committed to an objective analysis of history.

This ability to differentiate also determined his activities in post-war Germany.

With a clear hint of amusement in his voice Stone often spoke of those who all claimed to have been "anti-Nazis" after the war. Yet he never presumed to pass collective judgement.

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Every weekday morning when groups of small, snub-nosed, black-haired boys and girls giggle and chatter as they wait for the school bus in the high-class residential suburb of Blankenese, Hamburg people are reminded that their city is a hub of trade between Europe and Japan.

Neon logos at the local offices of Japanese firms such as Panasonic, Bridgestone, Sharp, Konica, Yamaha, Hitachi, Casio, Omron, Pentax, Olympus, Citizen and Yashica are as much part of the Hamburg skyline as those of local firms such as Röting, Stoll or Beiersdorf.

The 125 Japanese trading companies and production facilities in locations grouped round the Port of Hamburg employ a payroll of 5,000.

Japanese companies are appreciative of ties with Hamburg that have grown organically over the past 150 years. The large warehouses and distribution facilities they have set up in the free port testify to their feeling that Hamburg is a reliable partner and location.

Many Japanese executives, some of whom have worked in the city for 30 years, have developed an emotional attachment to Hamburg and its environs.

They see membership of and commit-

■ TRADE TIES

Japanese firms feel at home in Hamburg and Europe

Both sides feel it is a great pity there are still no direct flights between Hamburg and Japan.

Morihisa Kaneko, manager of Panasonic Deutschland GmbH, particularly regrets the lack of direct flights. As a regular commuter he would greatly appreciate them.

Panasonic is a subsidiary of Matsushita in Osaka and a billion-deutschemark turnover giant in Hamburg.

Kaneko, 51, represents the second generation of Japanese executives in the Federal Republic of Germany. He stands for the new corporate strategy of cooperation on the basis of partnership with the host country.

In Hamburg, a city with a traditional reputation for economic liberalism, the Matsushita company in which has never been played.

The clan ideology of Japanese companies, their fostering of corporate identity, is equally low-key; staff wear a small lapel badge.

Company policy in Germany is in strict accordance with the motto "as much integration as possible." Panasonic Deutschland sees itself as "a German company like any other."

The parent company, Matsushita Electric Co., Ltd. (to use its German name), set up in business in Hamburg in 1962. Both the company's profile and the range of products it sells have changed over the years.

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Continued from page 4

desired ends. Diplomats feel that the current approach in the GDR is the result of coordination with other Warsaw Pact states.

In this context, reference is made to the unrest in Soviet Armenia and the action by Czechoslovakian authorities against dissidents.

On the other hand, diplomats point out, the GDR and its allies can have no great interest in making themselves a possible target for Western criticism in the field of human rights at the CSCE.

review meeting. In the wake of recent events Bonn has also warned the GDR against burdening intra-German relations.

It is generally felt that the latest development has certainly made dialogue more difficult between the two German states.

So far, however, the action taken by the GDR authorities against persons wishing to leave the country would not appear to have triggered repercussions for practical cooperation between the two.

Volker Warkentin
(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 9 March 1988)

is said in Hamburg to have made a greater contribution toward making German-Japanese trade a two-way street than all declarations of intent by the Japanese government put together.

The yen revaluation ought also soon to lead to other Hamburg-based Japanese subsidiaries setting up production facilities in north Germany. Proximity to the market is growing steadily more important in marketing.

Besides, Japanese multinationals fed production facilities of their own in Europe are even more important in drawing distinction between themselves and the aggressive salesmanship of newly-industrialised Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Franz Wauschkuhn
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 1 April 1988)

Continued from page 1
common market presupposes uniform regulations on these issues, and the strict German regulations cannot be expected to be enforced in countries as different as, say, Denmark and Greece.

Yet olive oil and children's toys, insurance policies and pharmaceutical drugs that comply with Greek or Danish standards can then no longer be withheld from German consumers.

Once educational and vocational qualifications are accepted throughout the European Community a tradesman who plans to set up in business in Germany may no longer need a German master-craftsman's ticket.

That will be an inroad into national privileges. So will the partial transfer of fiscal power to Brussels and the opening of what, in some cases, are strictly regulated national markets, such as telecommunications and public works contracts.

Even so, the risk of the single internal market not coming about is greater than the risk of it doing so.

European industry has lost ground in many important markets in recent years. If the Europeans are not to lag hopelessly behind the Americans, the Japanese and, increasingly, the Koreans and the Chinese they must dispense with the doubtful luxury of 12 national markets rather than a single internal market.

This particularly applies to small firms which, unlike large companies, cannot afford bureaucratic set-ups of their own to handle national red tape.

The 1992 deadline entails risks for both entrepreneurs and consumers, but it mainly presents an opportunity of demonstrating that the European Community is more than an inefficient and inordinately expensive common agricultural market.

This proof ought not to need demonstrating by long-established Hamburg trading companies worried that leading Japanese firms will deprive them of the share of the Japanese market they have fought so hard for over the years.

The overwhelming majority of German trade-name consumer goods that are now selling well in response to Japanese demand for European consumer products can well do without the assistance of leading Japanese companies. Sales networks of their own are usually more profitable.

Uwe Vorkötter

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 8 April 1988)

medium-sized companies have held their own, including the manufacturer of water-meters, Spanner-Pollux GmbH.

The "KdF city" name was dropped on 22 June 1945 and the name of a neighbouring castle adopted, Wolfslburg.

Koller was appointed head of planning for the city in 1938. He was in charge of creating and designing until 1942 when the last worker was drafted into the army.

He was called up and became a prisoner-of-war. When he returned after the war he continued his work where he had left off. At first he worked as an independent architect and then as city architect in Wolfsburg. As the production figures at the plant increased rapidly so the city expanded.

Koller had the unique chance of creating a city from green fields without having to give a thought to buildings already standing or roads already laid out.

He became professor of architecture in Berlin in 1960 but he was responsible for making Wolfsburg an example of city planning.

While the construction sheds were going up the first steps in the construction of the city were made. By 1942

Continued on page 11

Ulla Höfmann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

10. Deutshland, 29 March 1988)

there were 2,600 homes ready for people to move in but building was suspended and only accommodation for foreign labourers was put up.

Soon the first "KdF car" rolled off the production line, manufactured with the most modern machinery available at the time, purchased with costly foreign exchange in the USA.

The cars were shaped like an egg and had a distinctive suspension unit and an air-cooled, rear-mounted engine. They looked like what later were to be called "Beetles."

When the Second World War began, production was switched. Surprisingly only spare parts were made there, petrol tanks for planes for instance and special parts for tanks, but not mass-produced cars for which the plant was designed.

The cars that were produced there were nicknamed "Wehrmacht buckets" or "floating cars." They proved themselves in all weather on all fronts and established an indestructible reputation for being an unconventional car, which had been designed on Ferdinand Porsche's drawing-board in 1934.

At the end of the war the barracks in the half-completed city were occupied by refugees and escapees who had little more than the clothes they wore.

Bombing raids had taken their toll of the plant but had not destroyed it completely.

British Army officers arranged for

European airlines look set to split into camps, each using competing new computerised reservation systems.

They have a basic choice between the Amadeus and Galileo systems. Both are based on American know-how, both are competing not only for the services of airlines but also for those of travel agents.

The new systems could make present-day booking practices quickly obsolete. The customer will be king, even if he makes odd or unusual requests.

It will not be just a question of simply flying to New York any more. The system of the future will reserve his seat. A hire car will wait for him at the airport. His hotel room will be reserved in the hotel of his choice.

The hotel receptionist will have tickets for a Broadway show waiting for

More flights to Berlin

The Berlin Senate's wish to see Tegel airport modernised and enlarged has come true sooner than expected.

Not long ago politicians were complaining about lack of competition and unsatisfactory services. Now Mayor Diepgen is warning of uninhibited competition.

He says airline capacities would not be fully utilised, with the result that routes between West Berlin and West Germany would become uneconomic.

Formerly there were three Allied air-lines operating out of West Berlin. Now there are eight, and two others are threatening to enter a market which has grown as a result of the publicity surrounding Berlin's conference city status and its 750th anniversary.

In view of the new importance of Tegel airport, aviation attaches at the British, French and American embassies are understandably having difficulty channelling West Germany's airways — already overcrowded — and air service time-tables according to traditional policy.

After Air France, British Airways and Pan Am's longstanding monopoly expired, these three sought first of all to get back into business on the profitable Munich, Düsseldorf and Cologne routes.

The British succeeded at their first attempt. The Americans still are having wait.

Newcomers such as Trans World Airlines, American Airlines and Delta Airlines are standing in the queue.

The liberalisation of Europe's aviation market is making waves that are breaking as far away as Berlin.

(*Süddeutsche Zeitung*, Munich, 29 March 1988)

■ AVIATION

Euro-competition between computer booking systems

him. If he wants to fly on to Washington, the computer will take care of the details. At the counter, the customer's most complicated wishes will be processed in seconds.

Four airlines were the founding partners of Amadeus. They were Air France, Iberia, Lufthansa and SAS. Since then Finnair, Sweden's Lyngsfjell, France's Air Inter, Jugoslavians Aerotransport, Yugoslavia's Adria Airways, Norway's Braathens SAFE and Icelandair have joined.

These airlines carry 90 million passengers yearly and fly a fleet of 600 aircraft.

The airlines which opted for Galileo fly 60 million passengers yearly. They are British Airways, KLM, Swissair, Cavia, Austrian Airlines, British Caledonian Airways, Alitalia, Air Lingus, Portugal's TAP and Sabena of Belgium.

The new systems will incorporate the airlines' old booking and reservation systems.

The Stort system represents Lufthansa at many German travel agencies. About 2,400 travel agencies use Stort terminals for booking and to relay Lufthansa offers to their customers. They confirm bookings and issue tickets.

The Esterel, Savia and Smart systems, which are used by French, Spanish and Scandinavian airlines respectively, are run on similar principles.

Members of the Galileo group also have modern systems. Alitalia sells its tickets through Sigma, Austrian airlines through Trav-Austria and KLM through Corda.

If the national booking systems link up by way of Amadeus and Galileo, then two efficient groups will confront each other. Time will tell whether this benefits the consumer.

Hans Dieter Färber, vice-president of Amadeus, suggests a "technical link" of the two systems. He said it was important for them to come to an agreement soon.

Mike Thorne, Galileo's marketing head, thinks cooperation will take time. Each system will have to establish itself, reach full capacity and exploit market potential. Only then will one see which is the stronger system.

Both systems will be out to prove that they can link up with partners abroad. They have the lucrative American market in their sights. Amadeus has found

ment of such overlapping systems makes sense. Overlapping would increase the capacity of the market.

It is pointless for airlines to have more seats available if they cannot offer them to customers at short notice.

The computer systems will give priority to such services. The better and more efficient airlines' services are, the better airlines can utilise their capacities, and the greater is their economic success.

But Amadeus and Galileo will be more than mere tools in a war of giants. They will change fundamentally the world of travel and its accepted features.

Travel agencies and holiday organisers will have a new position in the market.

Business or holiday travel will be largely designed and organised in travel agencies. They will be able to confirm immediately the necessary bookings and reservations.

Jaguar, an American programme, will expand services via hotels and holiday apartments to liner cruises and round-trip voyages.

Amadeus and Lufthansa managers

have clearly indicated, that in this context, under certain circumstances, they will not make allowances for traditional business relations.

In a certain way the two systems have committed themselves to neutrality. The Federal Cartel Office will keep an eye on practices which, for purely economic reasons, give preference to particular firms.

Amadeus has therefore guaranteed that "all information on the product will be depicted objectively and impartially." This means there will be no preferential treatment for any airline. Travel agents' terminal screens will show the quickest connection for any destination requested.

However, cautiousness raises the question of whether or not terminals could show the cheapest possible flight. Many a tourist would be interested in knowing that.

Organisers of all-inclusive tours are worried about the new systems. If travel agencies can quickly work out detailed holidays for the customer, then the customer is bound to take their offer.

Travelling businessmen, who know the system's advantages, will probably rearrange their holidays with the travel agent as well. If that happens then holiday organisers will lose a lot of business.

But large organisers like Tourist Union International have remained silent. This could mean they have a strategy up their sleeve. Alfred Zerban

(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung, Hamburg, 27 March 1988)

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■ ENVIRONMENT

European conference probes urban pollution in Hanover

There is nothing new about the dictum that environmental protection should begin at home — and in one's own back yard, figuratively speaking.

Cities and towns are no mean producers of pollution. It ranges from vehicle emission to toxic waste dumps on the outskirts of town to aggressive detergents and oily waste water from filling stations.

sis makes it possible to draw precise inferences as to past inputs of toxins.

Computers will be used to combine these and other measurements and display them graphically.

Hanover was not a white spot on the map where environmental measurements of this kind were concerned. Biomes, woodland and waterways had already been charted and graded in pollution terms. Besides, the city is linked to a countrywide environmental computer network.

Sixteen research institutes and official departments are associated with the research programme that is now being launched. They all hope their practical findings will have practical repercussions for business relations.

The truth is that everything in most gardens is anything but lovely, and still less so in many towns, as a three-day conference in Hanover was told.

Several hundred experts met there for the first European conference on urban ecological planning and research, held under the aegis of the city of Hanover and the German Institute of Urban Affairs.

The conference venue was also chosen because Hanover is the scene of a full-scale ecological research programme heavily subsidised by the Federal Research Ministry.

The programme has completed its planning stage and the Federal government is keen to learn more about results and findings. So local authorities.

Project scientists may have been able to learn from mistakes made in comparable research programmes, but their task will still not be easy.

Atmospheric research takes a dim and dramatic view of the future.

Serious warnings about the atmospheric greenhouse effect of carbon monoxide, methane, fluorochlorohydrocarbons, nitric oxides and ozone in the upper atmosphere have so far been more or less limited to the next 30 to 50 years.

An Anglo-American research group has now succeeded in identifying what it sees as a signal in the general confusion of climatological data which is felt to herald a new weather era rather than mere fluctuation.

This reciprocal relationship can be traced throughout climate history. The only distinction is that the increase in temperature will vary from region to region, just as rainfall trends have already varied from region to region.

Research scientists have drawn up a mathematical base line for every part of the world. It is based on rainfall records from all over the northern hemisphere since the mid-19th century.

Rainfall has lately tended to increase in the United States, Europe and the Soviet Union, whereas it has declined in some cases drastically; in North Africa and the Middle East.

There have been significant fluctuations from the base line in the equatorial tropics.

Once fertile agricultural areas are increasingly drought-stricken and others are increasingly flood-hit, scarcer food and higher prices will affect us all.

In sub-tropical arid zones even less rainfall will end human settlement entirely.

No matter how chemically pure a water sample may be, biological analy-

the environment policy integration project.

In Holland too, however, it remains to be seen how willing the planners will be to act on the data supplied by ecological field workers.

Comparisons between programmes under way in various European cities could hardly be drawn in Hanover. The problems faced differ too widely from country to country and, for that matter, from city to city.

In Greater London, for instance, 120 scientists are working mainly on atmospheric pollution. Their concern is with the 100,000 vehicles a day that use the M2 motorway.

The British government spends over DM100m a year on research into and work on the causes and effects of atmospheric pollution in Greater London.

Environmental protection has long been an economic factor, and the Hanover conference was able to see for itself that serious competition is involved.

On an ecological tour the city delegates visited the oil-polluted Deurgan-Nerag site, where several contractors have set microbes to work on the heavy metals that pollute the soil.

The company with the microbes that devour heavy metals fastest and at the least expense will be awarded the contract. While one part of the site still has an oily smell, another already smells of vegetation.

Ecological reclamation can seldom be illustrated so vividly. Maybe that was why the European conference on urban environmental research ended less on a note of euphoria than on a combination of hope and scepticism.

Volker Hagedorn

(*Hannoversche Allgemeine*, 5 March 1988)

Africa, Arabia, Central Asia and southern parts of the United States might move north, transforming the present densely populated, fertile winter rain zones round the Mediterranean, in the United States and in the southern USSR into sub-tropical arid regions.

In Europe seasonal changes have also been noted. Summer months have been customarily low in rainfall, whereas spring and autumn have been much too wet. But the main rainfall increase has been in winter.

With due consideration for statistical circumspection the Federal Republic of Germany seems to correspond to this general trend toward higher rainfall.

Figures for six cities — Hamburg, Berlin, Essen, Mannheim, Stuttgart and Munich — show 1986 to have been over 10 per cent too wet, while last year only three months were below the base line.

The other nine months were up to 50 per cent above the average rainfall between 1951 and 1980. As a result, 1987 was over 20 per cent above average.

The winter that has just drawn to a close was exceptionally wet, and not just for having been relatively mild. By the end of February winter rainfall was 34 per cent above average nationally.

Climatologists sound a warning note. Hartmut Grässl of the Geesthacht Research Centre, near Hamburg, says changes in long-term averages will be accompanied by an increasing number of extremes.

Once fertile agricultural areas are increasingly drought-stricken and others are increasingly flood-hit, scarcer food and higher prices will affect us all.

In sub-tropical arid zones even less rainfall will end human settlement entirely.

"The present arid zone in northern

(*Stuttgarter Zeitung*, 19 March 1988)

■ WRITING

Roving reporter Kisch died 40 years ago

Kieler Nachrichten

Egon Erwin Kisch was never a break-neck journalist. He rewrote his work before publication as many as five times,

A typewriter did not dominate his life. He preferred to go over his manuscripts with squiggles from a fountain pen. In this way he produced several volumes of his reporting.

Forty years ago he died in his native Prague aged 62. He was one of the best-known journalists of his time.

His father was a cloth merchant in Prague, which at the time was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

As a child he played with a printing set and produced his first journalistic work, a work with the revealing title of "Zeltung."

Then followed his first youthful poems with the Egon changed to Erwin.

So as not to get into any trouble with his strictly moral school he had his first volume of lyrics published under the name "Erwin Kisch," a name that he retained as a second given name.

Thirty books followed his immature poetry, almost all of them factual reports, although he did write a novel and four plays.

He worked at first as a local reporter with the German-language Prague daily, *Bohemia*. During this period he developed his individual style that raised reporting to a high literary level.

Long before the term "investigative journalism" was current he lived as a homeless person in London's slums and signed on as a deckhand on a freighter.

Stern magazine honours excellent reporting with the "Egon Erwin Kisch Prize."

Not much attention was paid to the art of reporting when he began his life as a reporter, not even by his journalist colleagues.

In his memoirs Kisch recalls that the *Fenilleton* editor of *Bohemia* treated his choice of reporting and feature writing contemptuously.

The editor said: "I had other things in mind for him. I would have made a name for him."

Kisch, however, took care of that himself. He revealed the Colonel Redl scandal that shook the Austro-Hungarian Empire to its foundations.

In 1913 he discovered that Colonel Alfred Redl, a homosexual and head of the Austrian secret service, had been working for the Russians.

He became famous at a stroke and he came up against the military again when he was corporal in the First World War.

His comrades would urge him to "write that down, Kisch," which he did so vividly that his war diary, published as *Schreib das auf, Kisch*, became famous in an anti-war book.

He was founder and leader of the "Rote Garde" in 1918 during the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

He was a member of the Austrian Communist Party, and after a short period in jail the Austrian authorities deported him to Czechoslovakia, which



Egon Erwin Kisch, 1888-1948
(Photo: AP)

had become independent in the meantime.

In 1921 he moved to Berlin. Up to 1933 he published 15 books there, writing in addition for about 20 newspapers and magazines.

Kisch worked hard and played hard in Berlin. In Prague he had already become a leading light in the city's nightlife. He drank the nights away in the company of Jaroslav Hašek, author of *The Good Soldier Schweik*.

Because of his inexhaustible stock of stories and rhymes he was always welcome in pubs and coffee shops. He said of himself that he was a "parish pump patriot."

In 1926 Kisch began *Abenteuer in fünf Kontinenten*, a series of short travelogues inspired by his trips abroad.

He saw *Changing Asia, Paradies Amerika* and made his famous *Australien Laufall*.

He was barred from attending an anti-war congress in Melbourne, but he jumped over the ship's railings, broke a leg and was allowed to stay. After his first visit to the Soviet Union Marxism-Leninism was the lodestar of his life. He was a convinced Communist and when the Nazis came to power in 1933 he was one of the first to be arrested. Recalling February 1933 he wrote: "In the evening the Reichstag went up in flames and on the following morning I was arrested." But he had more luck than many who thought as he did. After Czech intervention he was deported. He went into exile, firstly in France. Kisch took part in the Spanish Civil War in 1937-1938. After the outbreak of the Second World War he went to the United States and later to Mexico (from 1940 to 1946).

Full of enthusiasm for the future of Communism he returned to Prague in 1946. But his plans for new book projects came to nothing. Kisch, a chain-smoker, suffered a stroke from which he never recovered.

News of his death astonished his many friends, particularly the writer Anna Seghers. Her first reaction was a letter to the dead man.

She wrote: "Dear Kisch, people say you are dead, Kisch, what idiotic ideas your journalist friends have and what tall stories people will believe!"

Hans-Jürgen Moritz/AP
(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 March 1988)

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In 1913 he discovered that Colonel Alfred Redl, a homosexual and head of the Austrian secret service, had been working for the Russians.

He became famous at a stroke and he came up against the military again when he was corporal in the First World War.

His comrades would urge him to "write that down, Kisch," which he did so vividly that his war diary, published as *Schreib das auf, Kisch*, became famous in an anti-war book.

He was founder and leader of the "Rote Garde" in 1918 during the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

He was a member of the Austrian Communist Party, and after a short period in jail the Austrian authorities deported him to Czechoslovakia, which

Bavarian farmer's wife writes runaway rural bestseller

Anna Wimschneider is 69, a farmer's wife and the author of a bestseller.

In her home in Schwarzenstein, near Pfarrkirchen, Lower Bavaria, a map of Germany hangs on the wall. Husband Albert Wimschneider has stuck coloured pins all over it and tells visitors proudly that every coloured blob represents a place where his wife Anna "has appeared" over the past few months.

More blobs will be appearing over the next few months, because Anna travels a lot — this time to Westerland on the North Sea island of Sylt.

Of her poverty she said: "You had to get used to that from the time you were small or you would never have survived."

As she tells her stories she remembers other events that she had forgotten or that she had regarded as irrelevant.

She said: "The audience is very attentive and quiet. Sometimes older women are reduced to tears."

But the book, a small slice of the wide world told in a homely Bavarian manner, has naturally aroused some jealousy among people who begrudge Anna Wimschneider her rise from her life as a farmer's wife into literary circles.

At least this is what Anna and Albert Wimschneider assumed when they encountered family problems and when some of their neighbours were not as friendly as they used to be after the book appeared.

One relative turned up in print in the local newspaper because of the alleged lies in the book about the family. He put on record that the book was a forgery. He said that the authoress could barely read or write.

The Wimschneiders said that they were badly hurt by this. They pointed to the two large school exercise-books, the manuscript of the book, written in large old-fashioned German script. Albert Wimschneider typed up the manuscript afterwards on an aged typewriter.

He did not complain when his wife wrote about intimate family matters. He said: "It was a bit embarrassing for me, particularly in view of the children, but let it remain in the book."

An elderly relative, who is a nun and sees the world from a quite different perspective, wrote a long letter full of admonishments to Schwarzenstein. The Wimschneiders said that their nun relative was upset that in the memoirs the priest had not been particularly well treated in the book.

In her kitchen Anna Wimschneider said that the heads of the church had not taken offence. She said that when she was introduced to the Bishop of Regensburg he had complimented her on her book.

While his wife is lionised husband Albert has had to take second place. He said: "Attention has moved to her," adding, however, that he was quite content with his share of fame.

"I am included in everything and I get to know a lot of interesting people," he said. There is an advantage as well. "We shall not be lonely in our old age."

Currently the book is being filmed. A team under the direction of Josef Vilemeier is working on a feature film of the "memoirs of a farmer's wife."

A village in Czechoslovakia has been selected for location filming. Close to the village church there are farmhouses that look like the buildings the Wim-

schneiders knew 50 years ago when they were young.

The farm where Anna and Albert

go. He keeps his wife's appointments diary.

In her appearances she does not just read from her book, but tells how she came to write it in the winter of 1982.

It started as a private tale told to her three daughters. She recalled her hard youth, work and her unbelievable poverty.

Of her poverty she said: "You had to get used to that from the time you were small or you would never have survived."

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■ EDUCATION

Seminar on free gangway between universities

Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, recently drew a picture of the internationalism of future university education.

He said that the day was not far off when a young academic might begin his or her studies in Heidelberg in Germany, continue at Louvain in Belgium and graduate in Paris.

This same student would teach or do research in all three countries.

M. Delors was speaking at a symposium in the Sorbonne, Paris, on European university exchange programmes.

The model for these exchanges is the life of European scholar and theologian Erasmus of Rotterdam (1466-1536).

The symposium was organised by the Paris daily *Le Monde* in collaboration with newspapers in Spain, Italy, Britain and the Netherlands and with the European Commission.

It would be a Europe in which there would be a free exchange of ideas and free movement of people, just as in the times of the humanists.

This presupposes, however, a knowledge of languages.

The new president of the German Academic Exchange Service, Theodor Berchem, for many years president of the West German Vice-Chancellors Conference, called for a "Europeanisation" of university studies. A knowledge of languages would play a key role in this.

Every citizen of the European Community should be able to speak at least three languages, Berchem said. He speaks 12 himself.

At the very latest language training must begin in the second stage of schooling and be continued at university in all disciplines.

French Education Minister René Monory agreed. He said greater emphasis would be placed on language teaching in French schools as a prerequisite for university studies and employment abroad.

The Minister said that the goal would be to teach every schoolboy or girl in general school streams two modern languages and one to pupils in vocational schools.

Language training should ideally begin in elementary schools, M. Monory added, but the lack of qualified teachers impeded this.

By the year 2000 France will need an extra 300,000 teachers. It is hoped that by then 74 per cent of French young people will be taking the *baccaulure*, the French university entrance qualification, instead of the present 42 per cent.

European study courses with a dual degree are very much the exception. West German vocational colleges are well to the fore in this respect. Universities are following behind hesitantly.

Most Erasmus Programmes are modest. At least a year of the total study course should be spent in a partner educational institution.

This has to be seen against the background of the fresh challenges that Volkswagen is having to face. It is true that the VW Golf continues on its successful way, just as the legendary Beetle did before it.

The farm where Anna and Albert

met and fell in love again when they were young.

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met and fell in love again when they were young.

The farm where Anna and Albert

cational establishment in another European Community country.

German universities have participated in 172 of the 400 or so Erasmus Programmes that have been organised so far, involving 1,273 students from the Federal Republic.

In terms of the 1.4 million total number of students in this country that is just a drop in the ocean.

■ WORK

Munich experts say computers program their operators

Süddeutsche Zeitung

More and more people daily face new information and communication techniques that have grown indispensable on the shopfloor, in the office and in the medical profession.

Microchips control central heating systems and washing machines. Computers forecast the weather and match dating partners. New technologies are linked as labour- and time-saving.

"How do the new technologies influence our thinking, our sensual experience and our behaviour?" A number of specialists were asked in a series of interdisciplinary lectures at Munich University.

Fritz Böhl and Brigitte Milkau of the Munich Social Science Research Institute felt the new technology tended to supplant all human skills that could not immediately be pigeonholed in categories of rational activity.

They based their viewpoint on a survey of work at computerised CNC machine tools, arguing that these machines were supplanting sensual perception, or the previous use of eyes, ears, hands and body movements at the same time.

That was why developing a "feeling" for the machine was growing more difficult, the feeling defined by a skilled worker:

"You start working at the machine and feel a sense of pain when something goes wrong."

This sensible and emotional relationship is seemingly rendered superfluous by computer controls. Measuring equipment, data and monitors take its place.

The man at the machine no longer plays an active part in handling it. Yet when an upset occurs and something unforeseen happens he is still expected to sense where the trouble lies.

It is a schizophrenic situation in which he is suddenly expected to be able to do things he has either forgotten or never learned in the first place.

The two Munich sociologists feel this contradiction has already sown fresh seeds of staff strain and stress in manufacturing industry.

Darmstadt philosopher Robert Schurz set against this imminent loss of sensual and emotional experience the orientation and modes of thought and behaviour that are encouraged by the new technologies.

He and mathematician Jörg Pflüger, both of Darmstadt University of Technology, have come across the mental outlook they feel is thus encouraged among people associated with computers at school, at work or in their studies.

They summarised their findings by



Jumbo screen

This DM60,000 personal computer was specially designed for partially sighted students at Kassel University. It has a Braille printout and speech facility too.

(Photo: dpa) describing a "machine-orientated type of character" with a mental approach tending toward formalism and algorithm.

For this approach to work the type of character they describe is said to need a disturbance-free environment of its own, which accounts for the striving to keep contradictions, emotions, ambivalence and uncertainty at bay.

The machine-orientated character has a powerful desire to keep everything under control.

Conflicts with other people tend to be avoided because they might lead to unforeseen developments. Handling a computer is seen as ensuring greater security.

Relationships with reality that are based on empathy and thus unpredictable are dismissed as undesirable.

This division of human options into valuable and less valuable categories was not just due to the computer, said Viennese political scientist Michael Wimmer.

It must be seen in the context of Western civilisation, in the course of which abstract thought has come to be regarded as the apex of mental activity.

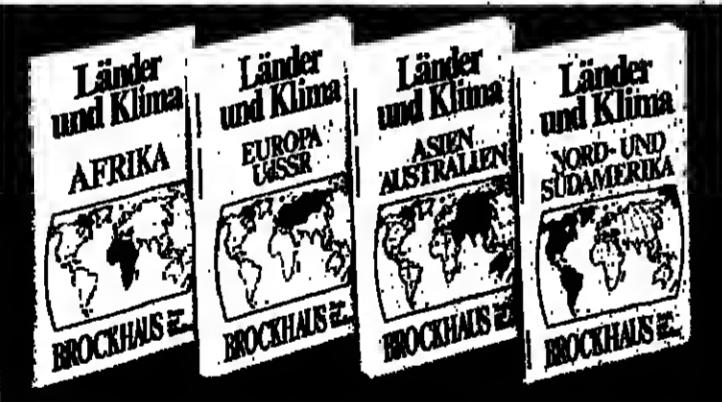
In a medical context this meant that a patient's complaints were viewed in isolation from their connection with the patient's life as soon as expert systems were used in diagnosis and treatment.

The dimension of growth and development is alien to these systems.

Expert systems were likely to be other sides to set aside and nudge into oblivion medical viewpoints geared to a concept of the individual in his entirety.

Munich University information scientist Kerstin Schill said expert sys-

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 34.80;
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Africa, 130 pp., DM 24.80;
Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80.

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One VDU workstation in four is found to be faulty

spect of ergonomic considerations and user-friendliness. In other words, screens, keyboards, chairs, desks and lighting were not satisfactorily arranged in relation to each other.

Hermann Mühlbeyer, state secretary at the Ministry in Stuttgart, says this is mainly due to lack of information within companies.

Ergonomic shortcomings were found to some extent to be the result of parts not matching.

Nearly one VDU in five (18.5 per cent) lacked a suitable footrest. Eight per cent lacked the bandrests they needed because their keyboards were at

Continued on page 13

heights which doctors could not explain.

Factory inspectors in Baden-Württemberg have found one computer workstation (VDU) in four to be seriously defective — at least where user-friendly arrangement and statutory radiological markings are concerned.

The factory inspectors checked

5,628 workstations at 785 firms on behalf of the Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

The main shortcomings were in re-

■ RESEARCH

German survey bears out link between leukaemia and nuclear reactors

British research has for some time indicated the existence of a link between nuclear reactors and leukaemia. A new German study also points to the same connection.

Pediatrician Matthias Demuth from Kassel undertook the study at the request of concerned citizens in Höxter, Westphalia. They wanted him to check rumours that more children than before were suffering from leukaemia.

He was sceptical and demanded more precise details. He received a list which indeed showed that leukaemia among children had increased in the vicinity of the nuclear reactor at Würgassen.

Würgassen is the second-oldest reactor in West Germany. It is only 15 km south of Höxter in Beverungen, between the Lüneburg of North-Rhine Westphalia, Lower Saxony and Hesse.

When the reactor went into service in 1972, it was the largest in Europe, feeding 670 megawatts into the national grid.

Würgassen's boiling water reactor once again holds a record. Official statistics say the reactor is the nation's leading radioactive culprit. Hardly any other reactor releases so much radioactivity into the atmosphere.

Dr Demuth made an epidemiological investigation to get to the bottom of the increase. The preconditions were good.

Since 1980 the Institute of Medical Statistics and Documentation in Mainz has been collecting and evaluating data on cases of child cancer.

He studied the leukaemia figures for areas within a 25-kilometre radius of the reactor. At the same time he used figures from the residents' registration office to calculate how many children and adolescents the area has.

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He arranged them according to ranges of 15, 20 and 25 kilometres from the reactor.

He then compared the number of child leukaemia cases in the respective zones. The results of his research confirmed public suspicions.

In the last seven years, the number of child leukaemia cases within a radius of 20 kilometres was double the average.

Demuth found 15 cases instead of seven or eight — a significant deviation when one has applied the strictest statistical standards. Admittedly it's still a low figure. But leukaemia is a rare disease among children. West Germany's average is only four in 100,000.

By German standards Dr Demuth's study is practically a pioneer effort. Very few German epidemiological studies deal at all with the occurrence of leukaemia near nuclear reactors. And most of those that do have shortcomings.

They probed the occurrence of the disease in rural districts. They did not treat areas close to reactors separately. Above all else, they only looked at figures for children and adolescents who died of leukaemia.

Admittedly all these findings cannot be explained scientifically. Leukaemia

is indeed the most important radiation-induced cancer.

Doctors know that the unborn child is particularly at risk. However they learnt this from tests on the overexposed populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

They know little about the effects of low exposure.

Marlin Gardner, medical statistician at the University of Southampton, came up with a vital clue. His study of Seascale/Sellafield shows that leukaemia has increased only among children born near reactors.

Birth places more than 25 kilometres away have the national average rate of leukaemia.

"This suggests that something causes the disease during pregnancy or infancy," Gardner says.

Do low levels of radiation from reactors increase the incidence of leukaemia among children or not? Matthias Demuth is cautious about interpreting his findings.

"One should not say, on the basis of this one study, that properly functioning atomic reactors, in general, cause more leukaemia among children and adolescents," he said.

He said there should be studies of all areas near German atomic reactors. Only broadly-based studies can lend experts to a reasonable conclusion.

Since data is available and accessible, the question is why authorities have not carried out such studies. Is it a dislike of epidemiology or are they afraid of the results?

Jürgen Kundke
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt,
Hamburg, 20 March 1988)

opened complications. Their lungs showed changes which doctors could not explain.

Erlich Gladke, Head of the Cologne clinic, said condensed water in the tubes had abnormal discolouration. Doctors changed the tubes and the problems disappeared.

Gladke said: "Medical tubes with DEHP in them do not belong in clinical medicine." Luckily there are alternative, more expensive medical tubes on the market.

Dialysis patients could also benefit from the new tubes. They take in significant amounts of plasticisers from tubes during their weekly blood filtering sessions. The same goes for accident victims. Hospitals store blood in PVC bags and use infusion devices made up of up to 33 per cent of DEHP.

Admittedly the Federal Health Minister did not know of a less dangerous replacement. During parliamentary question time, her secretary of state said he would be grateful for any information on the subject.

The Düsseldorf Chemical Institute and the Hamburg Seminar for the Promotion of Applied Biological Research have learnt much about the dangers of plasticisers in the home.

Their tests of South-East Asian toys for DBP and DEHP often show them to contain as much as 30 per cent of DEHP.

Children like to chew and lick such toys. They can easily swallow parts of them. This can be dangerous, regardless of what plasticiser the toy contains.

Stomach acids dissolve the plasticiser. The hard and sharp-edged plastic part is left over to cause internal injury.

Robert Müller/Bernd Schuh
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger,
Cologne, 25 March 1988)

PVC component is pinpointed as cancer risk

its toxicity by means of thorough tests on laboratory animals.

Scientists discovered that DEHP, at least in large doses, can cause deformities as well as cancer of the gonads.

American toxicologists concluded three years ago that the results of experiments on mice and rats were enough to classify DEHP as a cancer threat to humans.

However German authorities refuse to ban the foil. They base their decision on new evidence from the Heidelberg Cancer Research Centre.

The Heidelberg researchers made Syrian golden hamsters inhale and take injections of quantities of DEHP in "environmentally relevant" doses. The results were negative.

Carcinogenesis, the specialist cancer magazine, recently published the results. But critics of the tests say the doses of DEHP were too low, the golden hamsters too resistant and the number of animals exposed too small to draw any definite conclusions.

When experts disagree like this, it's difficult for the layman to know what to do. But many critics are right in saying that if there are reasonable doubts the authorities should introduce appropriate legislation. There is indeed enough cause for concern. And not just because of the results of experiments on animals.

Last year there were incidents caused by DEHP at the Cologne Paediatric Clinic. Premature babies breathing through tubes containing DEHP devel-

Hansjörg Jung
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 24 March 1988)

■ ESPIONAGE

Cologne spy-busters unmask KGB agents — 'all part of the day's work'

The unmasking of an extensive KGB espionage network in the Federal Republic will not put Chancellor Kohl off from visiting Moscow as planned later this year, according to a statement from his office in Bonn.

The operations of undercover agents are among the realities of East-West relations. They are a standard practice with which one has to come to terms.

This is not altered in any way by a relaxation of tension, by disarmament talks or by the amiable Mr Gorbachov.

Quite the opposite happens in fact. When all quiet agents are at their best, according to Gerhard Boedden, president of the Cologne-based *Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz*, the Federal Republic's counter-espionage agency.

Heiden is an expert on espionage affairs and what he says is logical. When sabres are being rattled everyone is on the qui vive and no-one trusts anyone.

In times when tensions are eased spies and agents are an early-warning system offering protection when the going gets rough and putting people on the alert in good time so that new positions can covertly be taken up.

The recent successes of counter-intelligence are worthy of attention on several grounds.

The chief federal prosecutor has recently put in motion 24 cases of preliminary proceedings. In eight cases warrants for arrest were issued, but in two instances they were dropped.

The last time an investigation of this size was mounted occurred when Lieutenant Werner Stille of the East German National Security Ministry defected in 1979.

Then, at a stroke, 37 East German agents operating in science and research sectors were uncovered.

Obviously the *Verfassungsschutz* has successfully discovered how to filter out from the masses of refugees the people the KGB has recruited for espionage in this country.

The counter-espionage authorities are naturally unwilling to disclose the sources of their information. No-one is prepared to say whether a refugee has turned double-agent or whether a radio code has been cracked.

The agents recently trapped have all been working for the KGB for a long time, in one instance for 19 years.

Most of them were activated only after having been in the Federal Republic for some time. A prospective agent is left alone until he or she has climbed the career ladder to a position of interest from the espionage point of view.

Another agent is responsible for building up the KGB's network in the West, which shows that the KGB operates with long-term objectives in mind.

For a long time East Bloc espionage activities have put less emphasis on technological aids to spying than have their opposite numbers in the West.

The West has taken the attitude that the old-school spy has no future. Despite all the advances in high-technology used for spying the East Bloc authorities are convinced that satellites and computers cannot replace the "human element" entirely.

East Bloc intelligence gathering, particularly that done by the KGB, has

RHEINISCHER MERKUR

never been sparing as regards personnel.

The latest counter-espionage successes must have triggered off a lot of rethinking in East Bloc espionage agencies.

It is true that East Bloc intelligence services, under the overall command of the KGB, have operated a system of division of labour. The Federal Republic has been primarily the theatre of operations for Poland, but particularly East Germany.

The Bulgarians, the Czechs, and recently the Romanians, have been left to take care of the dirty work such as kidnapping, sabotage and murder.

The Soviet Union operates the largest number of operatives in this system, the "local resident."

According to estimates made by the counter-espionage authorities in this country 52 per cent of the staff of the Soviet embassy and trade mission and all the personnel in the military missions in Bünde, in Frankfurt and Baden-Baden, are members of the KGB or the GRU.

This means that about 230 people can operate as agents without any personal risk. They can make assignments, snoop about in prohibited zones and sound out their partners in Bonn and in trade negotiations.

A favourite trick is to dangle before young executives promises of large contracts when they can be of assistance because they are involved in high technology that is on the embargo list.

A counter-espionage expert said that

Until now it was taken as read that the KGB employed relatively few agents, but these were in particularly key positions.

Only between ten to 15 per cent of the spies uncovered over the past few years were KGB personnel.

But among them were people of the calibre of "Tornado spy" Manfred Rötsch. He was sentenced to eight and a half years imprisonment. He was exchanged and, incidentally, is now back in Munich.

Or Margaret Höke who, as a secretary in the president's office, was able to provide her East Bloc masters with 1,017 documents.

Lore Sitterlin was a typical KGB spy. She supplied her Moscow masters with 136 state secrets from the Foreign Office.

Heinz Felfe was head of counter-espionage in the Federal Intelligence Agency. He supplied Moscow with 15,660 photographs of secret documents.

Some of the spies recently uncovered were people who, as sources of information, were of considerable significance.

They included a businessman who had been involved in the details of the Tornado multi-role combat aircraft and the "Jäger 90," and a Russian teacher who had worked at the government's language school in Hürth where young people from the Federal Intelligence Agency are given language training.

Espionage experts fear that if he had infiltrated the members of the Russian class in two courses, one year after another, the damage would be serious. The other cases involve people who came to light ten years ago.

Horst Zimmermann
(Rheinischer Merkur/Chrisi und Welt, Bonn, 1 April 1988)

East Bloc spies prey on Bonn lonely hearts



KGB spy Margaret Höke, 52, at court in Düsseldorf
(Photo: dpa)

Margaret Höke, who acted as spy out

These secretares are certainly not Mata Hari. Their human tragedies sink from public view silently after their trial.

East Bloc intelligence gathering, particularly that done by the KGB, has

obviously "the KGB took on everyone they could get."

This development shows that the KGB is putting increasing importance on the military and civilian high technology sectors. A competitive advantage for the Soviet economy is here at stake.

Whereas the Comecon states exchange information in most areas, in the economic field each East Bloc country works on economic secrets for its own account.

Six of the people arrested were emigrés from the Soviet Union. Chief public prosecutor Kurt Rebmann said that it was now necessary to think in terms of vetting emigrés from all Warsaw Pact states.

The counter-espionage authorities have known of this problem for some time. East Bloc intelligence agencies send their agents over to the West disguised as emigrés, or they try to recruit emigrés before they leave from behind the Iron Curtain.

Often permission to emigrate is linked to being recruited for East Bloc espionage services.

The Bonn security authorities try to get on the track of people who have been coerced into spying during the investigations that all emigrés undergo.

But a spokesman for the counter-intelligence service said that "professionals were so well prepared that they do not attract attention to themselves."

It is impossible to keep all emigrés away from security-sensitive jobs forever. There is a waiting period, however, before an emigré can have access to secret material, which helps from a security point of view. This period extends from between five to 10 years.

But agents can wait. If the counter-intelligence authorities have found a method of weeding out emigrés who have turned spy it would be the most important blow to East Bloc espionage since the discovery of the system of smuggling in East German agents that came to light ten years ago.

One spokesman said that any attempt to divide foreigners would be opposed.

With its new aliens legislation the Bonn government will make it easier for foreigners who have lived in the country for a long time to integrate, but it will limit the influx of foreigners.

Furthermore foreigners will still be encouraged to return home voluntarily.

The legislation has been agreed by the Interior and Justice Ministries, but departmental proposals are not yet to hand.

Reports about measures allegedly proposed such as making aliens' commissioners toe the political line of the Bonn government describe only tentative considerations.

The Chancellor has ordered that the issue should not be brought to the forefront of debate among his Coalition partners.

State Secretary Hans Neuseil of the Interior Ministry and Klaus Kinkel of the Justice Ministry have been entrusted to draw up proposals agreed by all.

At present local authorities take different courses of action and they are entitled to do so even in cases involving serious crime.

When she got to know and love Becker she also quickly got to know the spy's craft, the business of hiding mini-camera in lipsticks, writing messages in code and preparing clothes brushes to carry photocopies of secret documents.

The KGB were delighted with their agent in the Holy of Holies in Bonn, the president's office.

Margaret Höke, for her part, was delighted with her boyfriend, with the engagement ring, with the jewellery and other presents he gave her. She was also given money. She provided Moscow

Continued on page 15

■ IMMIGRATION

Migrant workers object to EC and non-EC status

Demands were made for assured residential status for all de facto refugees seeking asylum.

There was a call for the abolition of visa requirements and for an end to deportation, particularly deportation to war zones and crisis regions of the world.

In a kind of preamble it was stated that "human and civil rights were being withheld" from aliens.

Foreigners had their lives made more difficult in times of greater economic difficulty through "the increasingly restrictive government policies concerning foreigners and rights of asylum" with the apparent alternative of "integration or return home."

The event in Wiesbaden attracted considerable media attention. It was attended by CDU, CSU and Green delegates, who were able to take part in the working committee discussions.

The FDP was not represented. The Federal commissioner for aliens' affairs, Free Democrat Liselotte Funcke, sent a welcoming address to the Wiesbaden conference.

There was, in fact, no lack of well-wishers. President Richard von Weizsäcker sent his best wishes to the delegates.

It was no accident that Wiesbaden was selected as the venue for the conference. The first foreigners' council was set up in Wiesbaden, capital of Hesse, in the early 1970s.

The members of this council, representing foreign workers, were directly

elected and advised the city council on matters concerning foreigners living in the city.

There are 4.5 million foreigners living in the Federal Republic at present. Statistics show that 7.6 per cent of the population are non-Germans.

According to the points raised at the Wiesbaden conference, these people resist any attempt to integrate them that would entail forfeiting their cultural identity.

There were in fact only four *Länder* represented at the "national" conference of foreigners' councils: Hesse, North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and Baden-Württemberg.

It emerged from the conference that although all over the country there were many small communities with a large proportion of foreigners they were not represented.

Opinions differed as to the effectiveness of foreigners' councils as a means of political participation. They only have an advisory capacity in any event.

Many complained that participation in elections was extremely low. Many foreigners have so far shown little or no interest in being represented in this way.

The political sympathies of the delegates from the 60 foreigners' councils and foreigners' organisations in the Federal Republic who met in Wiesbaden were unmistakable. They made up a half of the representatives present at the conference.

Monika Betschneider, a Green member of the Bundestag, was greeted with tumultuous applause when she chastised the SPD for its "half-hearted attitude" in calling for the right to vote in local elections only for EC nationals.

Hilte Hall came to the feet when she said: "It is not a matter of solving a purely European problem." Ingeborg Torh

(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 28 March 1988)

aliens legislation with considerable heart-searching.

In 1986 it was calculated that 117,000 foreigners were members of extremist organisations.

Specialists have been worried by a recent decision by the Federal Administrative Court in the case of an Iranian seeking asylum.

The court has ruled that homosexual Iranians, who are threatened by the death sentence under the Ayatollah's regime, have a right to claim asylum.

The case of a 40-year-old Iranian was taken as the test case for the decision. His appeal for asylum had already been confirmed by a lower court.

This decision confirms that homosexuality is relevant as a reason for seeking political asylum. The Geneva convention on refugees lists race, belief and nationality as criteria for assessing applications for political asylum.

(Die Welt, Bonn, 19 March 1988)

Unaccompanied children pose asylum problem

The Bonn Interior Ministry and the Federal Border Police are seriously worried about the future of seven Turkish children who recently landed at Hanover. They were not accompanied by grown-ups.

By mid-March 140 children, mainly from Lebanon, Iran and Turkey, have arrived in the Federal Republic in this way.

Officials are assuming that touting organisations in the countries of origin, usually disguised as travel agencies, have found a dodge for evading the Federal Republic's immigration regulations.

These organisations use "transit privileges" in the case of children and adults from Istanbul or Ankara.

A traveler is allowed entry into the Federal Republic without a visa if the plane is flying on to another country.

Tickets are issued, mainly to Barcelona or Madrid, although they are only used as far as Frankfurt. The repayment for the price difference finds its way into the touting organisation's pocket.

The Interior Ministry has so far decided to allow the 140 children to stay in the country, although no steps have been taken to send them back to the countries from which they came.

The Frankfurt dodge will continue to be available now the flow of people seeking asylum via Schönefeld airport, near East Berlin, has dried up after talks between East German and Federal Republic authorities.

In February alone there were 5,836 applications for asylum, considerably more than in January when 4,233 were registered.

Top of the list of those seeking asylum are Poles with 1,635 applications, then Turks (1,433). They are followed by Iranians (1,433), Yugoslavs (491), Pakistanis (230), Lebanese (167) and Sri Lankans.

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(Die Welt, Bonn, 19 March 1988)

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with secret documents from the president's office up to 1985. But the counter-espionage authorities got wind of her fatal illness after a routine check on Franz Becker.

Margret Höke has now been released from prison and is looking for a job. She has been in prison for 31 months and her good behaviour has earned her parole.

She has been given remission of two-thirds of her sentence. But she now has to deal with a mountain of debts and she must pay the costs of her trial DM100,000.

Peter Born

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 24 March 1988)